shrub which parasitizes the roots of pines and hardwoods. Previous records show a scattered distribution in the Piedmont, Coastal Plain, and Cumberland Plateau from southern Virginia to Alabama and Tennessee (Kral 1983; Horn & Kral 1984). During the course of field work to determine woody plant distribution in Mississippi's upper Pearl River Basin, I located a population of *N. umbellula* resulting in the first report of this monotypic genus from the state. The Mississippi location extends the western range of the species by ca 230 km.

Four clones of *N. umbellula* were found along a 0.4 km stretch of MS Hwy 19. The largest consisted of hundreds of shoots occupying a thinly wooded upland area of ca 1800 m^2. Two clones were found on each side of the highway with each extending from the edge of the ROW into the adjacent upland woods. All shoots were sterile with the exception of a few persistent peduncles from male inflorescences on a few shoots. Soils at the sites are sandy and consist of the Smithdale-Ruston and Lauderdale-Arundel associations (Galberry 1981). Future work will be directed toward determining the sex of each clone as well as toward looking for additional sites in the area.

Collection data are as follows: MISSISSIPPI. Neshoba Co.: ca 9.0 mi NW of Philadelphia (T12N R10E S10 NE4) side of Hwy 19 ca 2.7 mi SE of Winston Co. line. Near sandpit on sandy upland ridge. Up to 1.0 m shrubs, most covered with whitish powdery mildew, no fertile plants found, locally abundant under *Quercus incana*, *Q. margaretta*, and *Pinus echinata*. 1 Jul 1985, *Smith 1408* (IBE); same locality 8 Aug 1985, *Smith 1484* (IBE).

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ALETRIS FARINOSA, *CYPERUS DIFFORMIS*, AND *CYPERUS PILOSUS* NEW FOR FLORIDA.—Since recent reports by Anderson (1984) and Burkhalter (1984), three more plants collected in Escambia

County, Florida, have, upon examination of exsiccatae at FLAS and FSU, been determined to apparently be new additions to the vascular flora of Florida. These are noted below.

Aletris farinosa L. Escambia Co.: near Barth, E of RR tracks at crossing near abandoned Bickerstaff Brickyard, 6 May 1978, *Burkhalter 5835* (FLAS, UWFP); S of McDavid, E of U.S. Hwy 29 ca 200 ft S of jct with Pine Barren Rd, roadside, 18 Apr 1982, *Burkhalter 8163* (UWFP); Barrineau Park, N side of Co Rd 196 ca ¼ mi E of jct with Co Rd 99, 28 Apr 1984, *Burkhalter 9332* (UWFP); N of Barth, ca 0.2 mi N of Cotton Lake Rd along E side of L & N RR tracks, 19 May 1984, *Burkhalter 9377* (UWFP).

Cyperus difformis L. Escambia Co.: near Pensacola, W side of Pensacola Blvd (U.S. Hwy 29) just N of Hill-Kelly Dodge, in water-filled roadside ditch, 18 Nov 1983, *Burkhalter 9166* (FLAS, FSU, UWFP) [Determined by R. K. Godfrey, FSU]; near Pensacola, S side of Nine Mile Rd, W of jct with Holsberry Ln, roadside ditch, 17 Nov 1984, *Burkhalter 9813* (FLAS, FSU, MOR, UWFP).

Cyperus pilosus Vahl. Escambia Co.: near Pensacola, E side of Fairfield Dr just N of jct with Hestia Pl, roadside ditch, 12 Oct 1983, *Burkhalter 9099* (FLAS, FSU, UWFP) [Determined by R. Kral, VDB].—*James R. Burkhalter, Herbarium, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514, U.S.A.*

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A WHITE-FLOWERED FORM OF *SPIGELIA MARILANDICA* L. (LOGANIACEAE) NEW TO TENNESSEE—A unique color form of *Spigelia marilandica* L. (Indian Pink) was discovered in 1968 growing in a suburban woodlot in Chattanooga, Hamilton Co., Tennessee. This new form has a corolla that is white on the outside, which contrasts with the scarlet outside of the typical form. Both forms have a yellow throat. The new form also differs from the typical Indian Pink by having a whorl of three leaves on some stems, but opposite leaves on other stems. Observations in the summer of 1984 of four stems producing white flowers revealed that all four stems grew from the same rhizome, which had 24 stem scars from previous seasons. Three of these stems had whorled leaves and one stem had opposite leaves. Pollen samples of the white form averaged about